RISH™ RNA Positive Control Probe

Hybridization Probe
903-OPPA4028-041524

BIOCARE MEDICAL

Available Product Formats		
Catalog Number	Volume	Recommended Dilution
OPPA4028T60	Approximately 60 tests	1:5 – 1:10

Intended Use:
Analyte Specific Reagent. Analytical and performance characteristics are not established.

Summary & Explanation:
This digoxigenin-labeled oligonucleotide probe recognizes human 28S ribosomal RNA within tissue sections.[1,2] This probe can be used as a control when running specific RNA targeting probes. It should be used to assess RNA integrity in FFPE tissue sections.

Known Applications:
in situ hybridization (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

Materials and Methods:

Reagents Provided:

Kit Catalog No.	Component Description	Quantity x Volume
OPPA4028T60	RISH™ RNA Positive Control Probe	1 x 2.2 mL

* Refer to the Biocare Medical website located at http://biocare.net for information regarding catalog numbers and ordering.

Storage and Stability:
Store at 2ºC to 8ºC. The product is stable to the expiration date printed on the vial label when stored under these conditions. Do not use after expiration date. Storage under any condition other than those specified must be verified. Diluted reagents should be used promptly; store any remaining reagent at 2ºC to 8ºC. The stability of user diluted reagent has not been established by Biocare.

Reagent Handling:
Heat OPPA4028 probe prior to each use by placing it in a 60°C oven for 5-7 minutes to reduce solution viscosity. Be sure the reagent vial is tightly closed before placing in the oven. Invert the vial several times and shake the reagent down after preheating. Delayed start of the staining process is not recommended for ISH procedures.

Precautions:
1. Handle materials of human or animal origin as potentially biohazardous and dispose of such materials with proper precautions. In the event of exposure, follow the health directives of the responsible authorities where used.[3,4]
2. Specimens, before and after fixation, and all materials exposed to them should be handled as if capable of transmitting infection and disposed of with proper precautions. Never pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contacting the skin and mucous membranes with reagents and specimens. If reagents or specimens come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.[5]
3. Microbial contamination of reagents may result in an increase in nonspecific staining.
4. Incubation times or temperatures other than those specified may give erroneous results. The user must validate any such change.
5. Do not use reagent after the expiration date printed on the vial.
6. Follow local and/or state authority requirements for method of disposal.
7. The SDS is available upon request and is located at http://biocare.net.

References:

1. Lee D, Xiong S, Xiong WC. General introduction to in situ hybridization protocol using nonradioactively labeled probes to detect mRNA's on tissue sections. Methods Mol Bio. 2013;1018:165-74.
2. Paillasson S, *et al.* In situ hybridization in living cells: detection of RNA molecules. Exp Cell Res. 1997 25:231(1):226-33.
3. Occupational Safety and Health Standards: Occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories. (29 CFR Part 1910.1450). Fed. Register.
4. Directive 2000/54/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 18 September 2000 on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work.
5. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Protection of Laboratory Workers from Occupationally Acquired Infections; Approved Guideline-Fourth Edition CLSI document M29-A4 Wayne, PA 2014.

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